

PLATOON TACTICAL OPERATIONS







TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE



Action: Supervise platoon tactical operations.

Conditions: In a field environment, given FM 6-22.5, FM 7-7,

FM 7-8, FM 21-18, and STP 21-24-SMCT.

Standards: Implemented platoon tactical operations IAW 6-22.5, FM 7-7, FM 7-8, FM 21-18, and STP 21-24-

SMCT.

- Conducted tactical road march.
- Performed duties of a convoy commander.
- Managed and occupied an assembly area.
- Prepared platoon defensive operations.
- Consolidated and reorganized while in the defense.
- Supervised the handling of enemy prisoners and equipment.



TROOP LEADING PROCEDURES



- 1. Receive the mission.
- 2. Issue a warning order.
- 3. Make a tentative plan.
- 4. Start necessary movement.
- 5. Conduct reconnaissance.
- 6. Complete the plan.
- 7. Issue the complete.
- 8. Supervise.



ELEMENTS OF A ROAD MARCH



- The reconnaissance party.
- The quartering party.
- The main body.
- The trail party.



INFORMATION FOR PASSING UNITS



Information that messengers/road guides can give to passing units:

- A strip map.
- The number, sequence, identification, and composition of march units.
- Expected arrival and clearance times for march units passing the guide's position.
- Recognition signals.
- How to position guides, who will pick them up, and when.
- Instructions for linking up with the parent unit upon completion of road guides duties.
- Special instructions for the road guides to pass on to the march
 - unit commander, to include details of the route and any changes.



PARTS OF A CONVOY



Head: The first task vehicle or pace setter.

Main Body: Troop and equipment carrying vehicles and/or supply vehicles.

Trail: Wrecker, maintenance, and medical support vehicles.



ESSENTIAL DETAILS OF A ROUTE RECON



- Pertinent information of enemy and friendly troops.
- Proposed plans and anticipated traffic flow.
- When, where, and how to report information.
- Time of departure.
- Appropriate control measures.
- Actions taken after mission is complete.
- Special equipment required.
- Tunnels, underpasses, and obstructions to traffic flow.
- Rockfall and slide areas.
- Wooded or built-up areas that may affect movement.



CONVOY COMMANDER'S CHECKLIST



Checklist and Briefing:

- Rules of the road.
- Traffic laws and regulations.
- Speed limits.
- Time and distance gaps.
- Routing plans.
- Schedules.
- March discipline.



PURPOSE OF ASSEMBLY AREA



 A unit occupies an assembly area to prepare for future operations.



PRIORITIES OF WORK AT ASSEMBLY AREA



Although leaders may have different priorities, they should normally:

- Establish local security.
- Position crew-served weapons and remaining chemical alarms.
- Establish communications within the PLT and to the CO CP.
- Construct fighting position, clear fields of fire, prepare range cards, and camouflage positions, etc.
- Establish a rest plan and continue to improve the defense.
- Establish contact with adjacent platoons.
- Provide a copy of the platoon sector-sketch to the CO CP.



ACTIONS AT ASSEMBLY AREA



- Leaders receive and issue orders.
- The unit maintains its equipment and weapons.
- Personnel conduct personal hygiene.
- Leaders inspect.
- Resupply the unit, to include distribution of ammunition and refueling vehicles.
- The unit rehearses critical aspects of upcoming operations.
- Check weapon system.
- Troops eat and rest. W425/OCT 03/VGT-11



OCOKA



Observation and fields of fire

Cover and concealment

Obstacles

Key terrain

Avenues of approach



PLACE FIGHTING POSITIONS



Factors to consider when placing fighting positions:

- The requirement to cover the squads' assigned sector by fire.
- The need for security and prevention of infiltration of the squads' position.
- Preventing the enemy from using hand grenades effectively to assault adjacent positions, should he gain a fighting position.



TASKS DURING REORGANIZATION



Tasks that you may perform during reorganization:

- Reestablish security.
- Re-man key weapon systems.
- Provide first aid and prepare wounded for MEDEVAC.
- Repair damaged obstacles and replace claymore mines.
- Redistribute ammunition and supplies.
- Relocate weapons that enemy may have pinpointed.
- Reestablish communications.
- Reoccupy and repair positions.
- Prepare for renewed attacks.



THE FIVE "Ss"



Search EPWs

Segregate EPWs

Silence EPWs

Speed EPWs

Safeguard EPWs



TASK SHOW PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION



Tasks that are likely to show performance degradation:

- Orientation to friendly and enemy forces.
- Coordination and information processing.
- Combat activity.
- Force preservation and regrouping.
- Command and control activity.



CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTE TO DEGRADATION



Conditions contributing to degradation:

- Low light level.
- Limited visibility.
- Disrupted sleep routines.
- Physical fatigue.
- Sleep loss.



COUNTERMEASURES TO SLEEP LOSS



- Pre-Deployment
- Deployment
- Pre-Combat
- Combat
- Post-Combat